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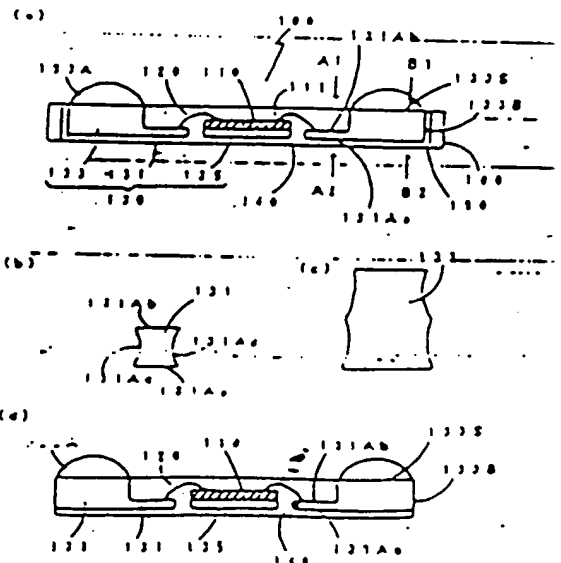
(54)【発明の名称】 基板封止型半導体装置

(57)【要約】

(発明者)

【目的】 多端子化に対応でき、且つ、フッターリードの位置ズレや平坦性の向上にも対応できる基板封止型半導体装置を提供する。

【構成】 一体的に形成したリードフレーム部材と同じ部材の材料組成と構成するたの形状の端子部133とを有し、且つ、端子部はインターリードの外側にあり、インターリードに対して両方向に突出して設けられており、端子部の先端部に半導体からなる端子部を設け、端子部を封止層部から突出させ、端子部の外面側の側面を封止層部から突出させており、インターリードは、断面形状が略円形であり、第1面131Aa、第2面131Ab、第3面131Ac、第4面131Adの4面を有しており、かつ第1面はリードフレーム部材と同じ部材の地の部分の一方の面と同一平面上にあり、第2面に向を合っており、第3面、第4面はインターリードの内側に向を合っており、凹んだ形状に形成されている。



(1)

4449-2205

面、第2面、第3面、第4面を有しており、かつ
第1面はリードフレーム第2面と対向する他の部分の一
方の面と同一平面上にあって第2面に向を合っており、
第3面、第4面はインターリードの内部に向を合っており、
また、第1面は形成されていることを特徴とするものである。
また、本発明の基板防止型半導体装置は、2段エッチン
グ加工によりインターリードの第2面がリードフレーム第
2面の第2面よりも深部に形成されたリードフレームを
有した半導体装置であって、前記リードフレームは、リ
ードフレーム第2面よりも深部のインターリードと、イン
ターリードに一体的に形成したリードフレーム第2面と
同じ第2面の形状とを有するための形状の導電性を有
し、且つ、導電性はインターリードの第2面において
インターリードに対して第2面方向に連続して延びてお
り、導電性の元の一端を基板防止層第2面から露出さ
せて導電性とし、導電性の第2面の第2面を基板防止層第
2面から露出させており、インターリードは、第2面が第2
面と第1面、第2面、第3面、第4面を有しており、かつ第1面はリードフレーム第2面と対向する他の部分の一
方の面と同一平面上にあって第2面に向を合っており、
第3面、第4面はインターリードの内部に向を合
ており、また、第1面は形成されていることを特徴とするもの
である。そして、上記において、半導体装置は、インター
リードの第2面に埋め込み型半導体装置の電極部(パッド)
はワイヤにてインターリードと電気的に接続されて
いることを特徴とするものである。また、前記リードフレ
ームはダイパッドを有し、半導体装置はダイパッド上に
形成、固定されていることを特徴とするものであり、前
記リードフレームはダイパッドを有しないもので、半導体
装置はインターリードとともに導電性テープにより固定
されていることを特徴とするものである。また、上記に
おいて、リードフレームはダイパッドを有しないもの
で、半導体装置はインターリードとともに導電性テープ
により固定されていることを特徴とするものである。
また、上記において、半導体装置は、半導体装置の電
極部(パッド)の第2面に形成されており、該半導体装置の電極
部(パッド)はワイヤによりインターリードの第2面に電
気的に接続されていることを特徴とするものである。
また、上記において、半導体装置は、パンプによりイン
ターリードの第2面に固定され、電気的にインターリー
ドとは別れていることを特徴とするものである。また、上
記において、導電性の元の第2面に第2面からなる導電性を
有し、導電性を基板防止層第2面から露出させたものを、第2
面からなる導電性は基板防止層第2面から露出させたものが一
体的であるが、必ずしも露出する必要はない。また、導
電性の元の第2面の第2面を基板防止層第2面から露出させて、
その導電性を導電性を有して延びて居てもよい。
(0008)

(特許) 本発明の基板防止型半導体装置は、上記のよう
に形成することにより、リードフレームを有した基板防
止型半導体装置において、多量子化に於いて、且つ、
図1(b)に示す基板防止型半導体装置を有した
場合のように、アウターリードのフォーミング工程を2
重とし、これらの工程に起因して発生している
アウターリードのスキューの歪みやアウターリードの二
重化(コプラティビティ)の歪みを全く無くすること
で、半導体装置の性能を向上させるものである。こ
れは、2段エッチング加工によりインターリードの第2
面が第2面よりも深部に形成された第2面、イン
ターリードを第2面に加工された多ピン(リードフレーム
を有することにより、半導体装置の多量子化に於いて
のものとして、且つ、図1に示す2段
エッチングにより形成された、リードフレームを有
することにより、インターリードの第2面に固定され
ることで、ワイヤボンディングの歪みを無くすること
により、インターリードの第2面に固定され、固定され
る。且つ、ワイヤボンディングの歪みを無くすること
(0009)

(実施例) 本発明の基板防止型半導体装置の第1実施例を以
て説明する。図1、図2に示すように、第1実施例の
基板防止型半導体装置の断面図であり、図1
(b)に図1(a)のA1-A2におけるインターリー
ドの断面図で、図1(c)に図1(a)のB1-B2
における導電性部の断面図で、図2(a)は第1実施例の
基板防止型半導体装置の断面図であり、図2(b)にそ
の正面図で、図2(c)は下面図を示している。図1、
図2中、100は半導体装置、110は半導体装置の
111は電極部(パッド)、120はワイヤ、130はリ
ードフレーム、131はインターリード、131Aは第1
面、131Aaは第2面、131Acは第3面、131Adは第4
面、131Aeは第5面、131Afは第6面、131Agは第7
面、131Ahは第8面、131Aiは第9面、131Ajは第10
面、131Akは第11面、131Alは第12面、131Amは第13
面、131Anは第14面、131Aoは第15面、131Apは第16
面、131Aqは第17面、131Arは第18面、131Asは第19
面、131Atは第20面、131Auは第21面、131Avは第22
面、131Awは第23面、131Axは第24面、131Ayは第25
面、131Azは第26面、131Baは第27面、131Bbは第28
面、131Bcは第29面、131Bdは第30面、131Beは第31
面、131Bfは第32面、131Bgは第33面、131Bhは第34
面、131Biは第35面、131Bjは第36面、131Bkは第37
面、131Blは第38面、131Bmは第39面、131Bnは第40
面、131Boは第41面、131Bpは第42面、131Bqは第43
面、131Brは第44面、131Bsは第45面、131Btは第46
面、131Buは第47面、131Bvは第48面、131Bwは第49
面、131Bxは第50面、131Byは第51面、131Bzは第52
面、131Caは第53面、131Cbは第54面、131Ccは第55
面、131Cdは第56面、131Ceは第57面、131Cfは第58
面、131Cgは第59面、131Chは第60面、131Ciは第61
面、131Cjは第62面、131Ckは第63面、131Clは第64
面、131Cmは第65面、131Cnは第66面、131Coは第67
面、131Cpは第68面、131Cqは第69面、131Crは第70
面、131Csは第71面、131Ctは第72面、131Cuは第73
面、131Cvは第74面、131Cwは第75面、131Cxは第76
面、131Cyは第77面、131Czは第78面、131Daは第79
面、131Dbは第80面、131Dcは第81面、131Ddは第82
面、131Deは第83面、131Dfは第84面、131Dgは第85
面、131Dhは第86面、131Diは第87面、131Djは第88
面、131Dkは第89面、131Dlは第90面、131Dmは第91
面、131Dnは第92面、131Doは第93面、131Dpは第94
面、131Dqは第95面、131Drは第96面、131Dsは第97
面、131Dtは第98面、131Duは第99面、131Dvは第100
面、131Dwは第101面、131Dxは第102面、131Dyは第103
面、131Dzは第104面、131Eaは第105面、131Ebは第106
面、131Ecは第107面、131Edは第108面、131Eeは第109
面、131Efは第110面、131Egは第111面、131Ehは第112
面、131Eiは第113面、131Ejは第114面、131Ekは第115
面、131Elは第116面、131Emは第117面、131Enは第118
面、131Eoは第119面、131Epは第120面、131Eqは第121
面、131Erは第122面、131Esは第123面、131Etは第124
面、131Euは第125面、131Evは第126面、131Ewは第127
面、131Exは第128面、131Eyは第129面、131Ezは第130
面、131Faは第131面、131Fbは第132面、131Fcは第133
面、131Fdは第134面、131Feは第135面、131Ffは第136
面、131Fgは第137面、131Fhは第138面、131Fiは第139
面、131Fjは第140面、131Fkは第141面、131Flは第142
面、131Fmは第143面、131Fnは第144面、131Foは第145
面、131Fpは第146面、131Fqは第147面、131Frは第148
面、131Fsは第149面、131Ftは第150面、131Fuは第151
面、131Fvは第152面、131Fwは第153面、131Fxは第154
面、131Fyは第155面、131Fzは第156面、131Gaは第157
面、131Gbは第158面、131Gcは第159面、131Gdは第160
面、131Geは第161面、131Gfは第162面、131Ggは第163
面、131Ghは第164面、131Giは第165面、131Gjは第166
面、131Gkは第167面、131Glは第168面、131Gmは第169
面、131Gnは第170面、131Goは第171面、131Gpは第172
面、131Gqは第173面、131Grは第174面、131Gsは第175
面、131Gtは第176面、131Guは第177面、131Gvは第178
面、131Gwは第179面、131Gxは第180面、131Gyは第181
面、131Gzは第182面、131Haは第183面、131Hbは第184
面、131Hcは第185面、131Hdは第186面、131Heは第187
面、131Hfは第188面、131Hgは第189面、131Hhは第190
面、131Hiは第191面、131Hjは第192面、131Hkは第193
面、131Hlは第194面、131Hmは第195面、131Hnは第196
面、131Hoは第197面、131Hpは第198面、131Hqは第199
面、131Hrは第200面、131Hsは第201面、131Htは第202
面、131Huは第203面、131Hvは第204面、131Hwは第205
面、131Hxは第206面、131Hyは第207面、131Hzは第208
面、131Iaは第209面、131Ibは第210面、131Icは第211
面、131Idは第212面、131Ieは第213面、131Ifは第214
面、131Igは第215面、131Ihは第216面、131Iiは第217
面、131Ijは第218面、131Ikは第219面、131Ilは第220
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面、131Kcは第263面、131Kdは第264面、131Keは第265
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面、131Kiは第269面、131Kjは第270面、131Kkは第271
面、131Klは第272面、131Kmは第273面、131Knは第274
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面、131Kxは第284面、131Kyは第285面、131Kzは第286
面、131Laは第287面、131Lbは第288面、131Lcは第289
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面、131Lgは第293面、131Lhは第294面、131Liは第295
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面、131Mkは第323面、131Mlは第324面、131Mmは第325
面、131Mnは第326面、131Moは第327面、131Mpは第328
面、131Mqは第329面、131Mrは第330面、131Msは第331
面、131Mtは第332面、131Muは第333面、131Mvは第334
面、131Mwは第335面、131Mxは第336面、131Myは第337
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面、131Ojは第374面、131Okは第375面、131Olは第376
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面、131Wjは第581面、131Wkは第582面、131Wlは第583
面、131Wmは第584面、131Wnは第585面、131Woは第586
面、131Wpは第587面、131Wqは第588面、131Wrは第589
面、131Wsは第590面、131Wtは第591面、131Wuは第592
面、131Wvは第593面、131Wwは第594面、131Wxは第595
面、131Wyは第596面、131Wzは第597面、131Xaは第598
面、131Xbは第599面、131Xcは第600面、131Xdは第601
面、131Xeは第602面、131Xfは第603面、131Xgは第604
面、131Xhは第605面、131Xiは第606面、131Xjは第607
面、131Xkは第608面、131Xlは第609面、131Xmは第610
面、131Xnは第611面、131Xoは第612面、131Xpは第613
面、131Xqは第614面、131Xrは第615面、131Xsは第616
面、131Xtは第617面、131Xuは第618面、131Xvは第619
面、131Xwは第620面、131Xxは第621面、131Xyは第622
面、131Xzは第623面、131Yaは第624面、131Ybは第625
面、131Ycは第626面、131Ydは第627面、131Yeは第628
面、131Yfは第629面、131Ygは第630面、131Yhは第631
面、131Yiは第632面、131Yjは第633面、131Ykは第634
面、131Ylは第635面、131Ymは第636面、131Ynは第637
面、131Yoは第638面、131Ypは第639面、131Yqは第640
面、131Yrは第641面、131Ysは第642面、131Ytは第643
面、131Yuは第644面、131Yvは第645面、131Ywは第646
面、131Yxは第647面、131Yyは第648面、131Yzは第649
面、131Zaは第650面、131Zbは第651面、131Zcは第652
面、131Zdは第653面、131Zeは第654面、131Zfは第655
面、131Zgは第656面、131Zhは第657面、131Ziは第658
面、131Zjは第659面、131Zkは第660面、131Zlは第661
面、131Zmは第662面、131Znは第663面、131Zoは第664
面、131Zpは第665面、131Zqは第666面、131Zrは第667
面、131Zsは第668面、131Ztは第669面、131Zuは第670
面、131Zvは第671面、131Zwは第672面、131Zxは第673
面、131Zyは第674面、131Zzは第675面、131Aaは第676
面、131Abは第677面、131Acは第678面、131Adは第679
面、131Aeは第680面、131Afは第681面、131Agは第682
面、131Ahは第683面、131Aiは第684面、131Ajは第685
面、131Akは第686面、131Alは第687面、131Amは第688
面、131Anは第689面、131Aoは第690面、131Apは第691
面、131Aqは第692面、131Arは第693面、131Asは第694
面、131Atは第695面、131Auは第696面、131Avは第697
面、131Awは第698面、131Axは第699面、131Ayは第700
面、131Azは第701面、131Baは第702面、131Bbは第703
面、131Bcは第704面、131Bdは第705面、131Beは第706
面、131Bfは第707面、131Bgは第708面、131Bhは第709
面、131Biは第710面、131Bjは第711面、131Bkは第712
面、131Blは第713面、131Bmは第714面、131Bnは第715
面、131Boは第716面、131Bpは第717面、131Bqは第718
面、131Brは第719面、131Bsは第720面、131Btは第721
面、131Buは第722面、131Bvは第723面、131Bwは第724
面、131Bxは第725面、131Byは第726面、131Bzは第727
面、131Caは第728面、131Cbは第729面、131Ccは第730
面、131Cdは第731面、131Ceは第732面、131Cfは第733
面、131Cgは第734面、131Chは第735面、131Ciは第736
面、131Cjは第737面、131Ckは第738面、131Clは第739
面、131Cmは第740面、131Cnは第741面、131Coは第742
面、131Cpは第743面、131Cqは第744面、131Crは第745
面、131Csは第746面、131Ctは第747面、131Cuは第748
面、131Cvは第749面、131Cwは第750面、131Cxは第751
面、131Cyは第752面、131Czは第753面、131Daは第754
面、131Dbは第755面、131Dcは第756面、131Ddは第757
面、131Deは第758面、131Dfは第759面、131Dgは第760
面、131Dhは第761面、131Diは第762面、131Djは第763
面、131Dkは第764面、131Dlは第765面、131Dmは第766
面、131Dnは第767面、131Doは第768面、131Dpは第769
面、131Dqは第770面、131Drは第771面、131Dsは第772
面、131Dtは第773面、131Duは第774面、131Dvは第775
面、131Dwは第776面、131Dxは第777面、131Dyは第778
面、131Dzは第779面、131Eaは第780面、131Ebは第781
面、131Ecは第782面、131Edは第783面、131Eeは第784
面、131Efは第785面、131Egは第786面、131Ehは第787
面、131Eiは第788面、131Ejは第789面、131Ekは第790
面、131Elは第791面、131Emは第792面、131Enは第793
面、131Eoは第794面、131Epは第795面、131Eqは第796
面、131Erは第797面、131Esは第798面、131Etは第799
面、131Euは第800面、131Evは第801面、131Ewは第802
面、131Exは第803面、131Eyは第804面、131Ezは第805
面、131Faは第806面、131Fbは第807面、131Fcは第808
面、131Fdは第809面、131Feは第810面、131Ffは第811
面、131Fgは第812面、131Fhは第813面、131Fiは第814
面、131Fjは第815面、131Fkは第816面、131Flは第817
面、131Fmは第818面、131Fnは第819面、131Foは第820
面、131Fpは第821面、131Fqは第822面、131Frは第823
面、131Fsは第824面、131Ftは第825面、131Fuは第826
面、131Fvは第827面、131Fwは第828面、131Fxは第829
面、131Fyは第830面、131Fzは第831面、131Gaは第832
面、131Gbは第833面、131Gcは第834面、131Gdは第835
面、131Geは第836面、131Gfは第837面、131Ggは第838
面、131Ghは第839面、131Giは第840面、131Gjは第841
面、131Gkは第842面、131Glは第843面、131Gmは第844
面、131Gnは第845面、131Goは第846面、131Gpは第847
面、131Gqは第848面、131Grは第849面、131Gsは第850
面、131Gtは第851面、131Guは第852面、131Gvは第853
面、131Gwは第854面、131Gxは第855面、131Gyは第856
面、131Gzは第857面、131Haは第858面、131Hbは第859
面、131Hcは第860面、131Hdは第861面、131Heは第862
面、131Hfは第863面、131Hgは第864面、131Hhは第865
面、131Hiは第866面、131Hjは第867面、131Hkは第868
面、131Hlは第869面、131Hmは第870面、131Hnは第871
面、131Hoは第872面、131Hpは第873面、131Hqは第874
面、131Hrは第875面、131Hsは第876面、131Htは第877
面、131Huは第878面、131Hvは第879面、131Hwは第880
面、131Hxは第881面、131Hyは第882面、131Hzは第883
面、131Iaは第884面、131Ibは第885面、131Icは第886
面、131Idは第887面、131Ieは第888面、131Ifは第889

16

インターワード・フーズ・リミテッド。 (S:)
(C:)

又10目のエッチング加工にて作成された、リードフレーム面に所定のエッチング抵抗面に形成するが、この面を覆う2面はインナーリード側にへこんだ面である。次いで、図9、エッチング抵抗層9と10のレジスト膜(レジストパターン1120A、1120B)のはみを用い、インナーリード領域1131Aが2面加工された図9(4)に示すリードフレーム130Aを4面、エッチング抵抗層1120とレジスト膜(レジストパターン1120A、1120B)の残りは剥離したため、リウム形成により露出部3とした。

(0014) 上記、図1に示すリードフレームの第2
 方式は、第2方式に於ける、インターリード先面
 を背面に形成したリードフレームをエッチング加工に
 より製造する方式で、特に、図1に示す、インターリー
 ド先の第1面131Aを背面形成した第2面131Bと同一
 面に、第2面131Aと反対面を設けて形成し、且つ、第
 2面131Aと、第2面131Bをインターリードの
 内側に向かって凹み込むようにエッチング加工する
 方式である。試みする第2方式の第2面131Aは、
 第1面131Aと同一面に形成し、インターリードと電気的に接続する場合には、

に、第2図1.3.1.Aがインナーリード側に付込んだ状態
に形成した方がパンプ圧成の時の許容値が大きくなる
。図12に示すニッチング加工方法が知られる。図1
2に示すエッチング加工方法は、第1回目のエッチング
工程では、図11に示す方法と同じであるが、エッチ
ング液深層1180を第2回の図1160側に注ぎ込んで
浸漬し、第一の凹部1150側から第2凹部のエッチン
グを行い、真鍮をこき減らして得られる「窪み」第1凹部
のエッチングにて、第二凹部1140からのエッチン
グを見分けて行っており、図12に示すニッチング加
工法によって得られたリードフレームのインナーリード
面の断面形状は、図6(b)に示すように、第2面3
1.Aがインナーリード側に付込んだ状態になる。

(10015) 面、と図面11、図12に示すエッチング加工方法のように、エッチングを2段階にわたって行うエッチング加工方法も、一般には2段階エッチング加工方法とされており、上述加工に有利な加工方法である。本発明に於いた図9(a)に示す、リードフレーム130Aの製造においては、3段階エッチング加工方法、即ち、パターンの形成を完了することにより露出したリードフレーム素材を覆うしながら外層加工をする方法とが採用して行われており、リードフレーム素材を覆った露分において、図11、図12に示す、上述の方法においては、インターリード素材141の露出した加工は、次の図面1160の図示と、最終的には露出したインターリード素材の層21に覆われるもので、例えば、厚さ150μm

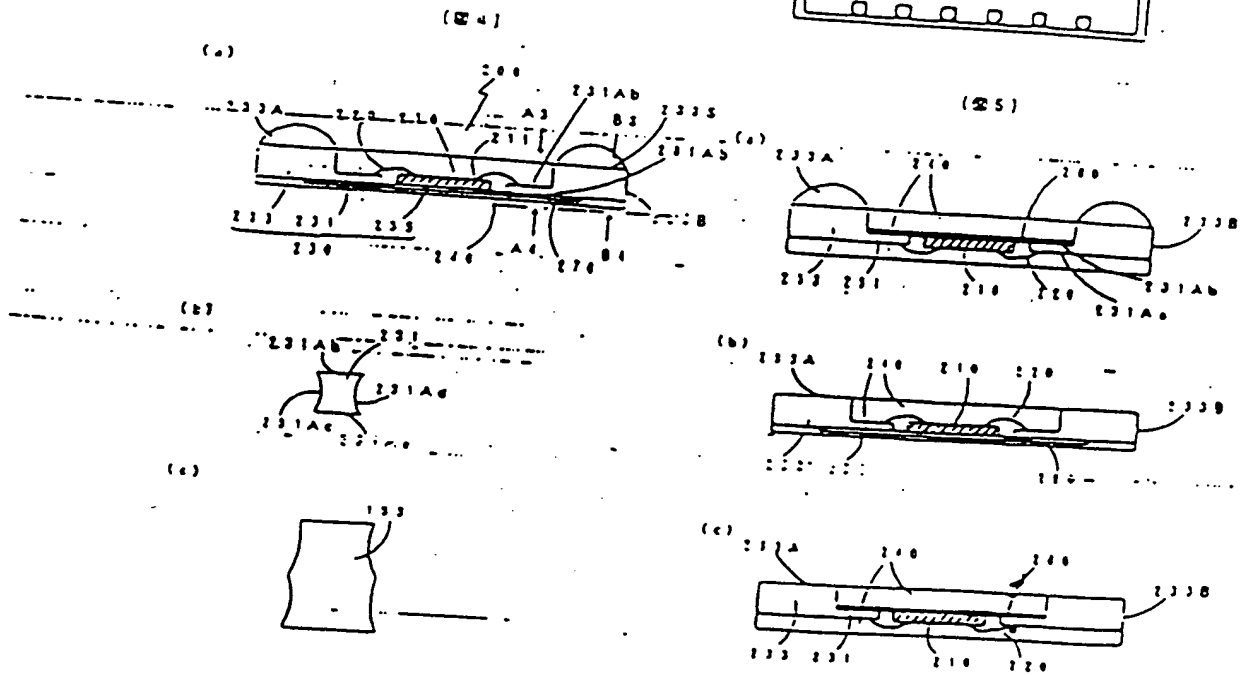
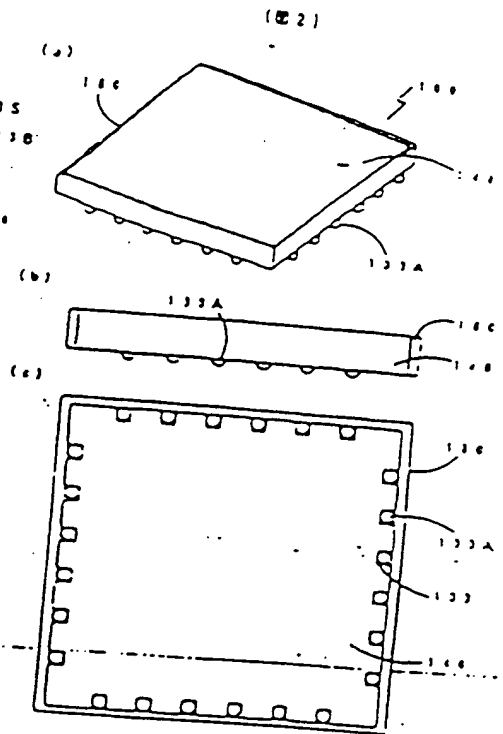
もので、ダイバッド区1305が外壁に露出している。ダイバッド区1305が外壁に露出していることにより、天窓例1に比べ、然の見知性が低れている。図3(b)に示す天窓例の断面は甚低く、ダイバッド区1305が外壁に露出させているものであり、天窓例1に比べ、然の見知性が低れている。天窓例1や図3(a)に示す天窓例とは、断面高が110の面が露なり、ワイヤボンディング面をリードフレームの裏面に付けている。図3(c)、図3(d)、図3(e)に示す天窓例は、それぞれ天窓例1、図3(a)に示す天窓例、図3(b)に示す天窓例において、断面高の低からなる断面を反せず、電子柱の面を直接電子柱として用いているものであり、製造工程を単純化した構造となつてゐる。

図4(1)において、天窓例2の断面形状を基本断面と見做す。図4(a)に天窓例2の断面形状を基本断面の断面図であり、図4(b)に図4(a)のA-A'線におけるインターリード部の断面図で、図4(c)は図4(a)のB-B'線における電子柱部の断面図であり、且、天窓例2の断面形状の外壁に天窓例1とはほぼ同じとなる天窓例は存在した。図4(d)に2000に製造された天窓例210は基本高が、211は基本高(パッド)で、220はワイヤ、230はリードフレーム、231はインターリード、232は天窓例210、233は天窓例220、234は天窓例230、235は天窓例231、236は天窓例232、237は天窓例233、238は天窓例234、239は天窓例235、240は天窓例236、241は天窓例237、242は天窓例238、243は天窓例239、244は天窓例240、245は天窓例241、246は天窓例242、247は天窓例243、248は天窓例244、249は天窓例245、250は天窓例246、251は天窓例247、252は天窓例248、253は天窓例249、254は天窓例250、255は天窓例251、256は天窓例252、257は天窓例253、258は天窓例254、259は天窓例255、260は天窓例256、261は天窓例257、262は天窓例258、263は天窓例259、264は天窓例260、265は天窓例261、266は天窓例262、267は天窓例263、268は天窓例264、269は天窓例265、270は天窓例266、271は天窓例267、272は天窓例268、273は天窓例269、274は天窓例270、275は天窓例271、276は天窓例272、277は天窓例273、278は天窓例274、279は天窓例275、280は天窓例276、281は天窓例277、282は天窓例278、283は天窓例279、284は天窓例280、285は天窓例281、286は天窓例282、287は天窓例283、288は天窓例284、289は天窓例285、290は天窓例286、291は天窓例287、292は天窓例288、293は天窓例289、294は天窓例290、295は天窓例291、296は天窓例292、297は天窓例293、298は天窓例294、299は天窓例295、300は天窓例296、301は天窓例297、302は天窓例298、303は天窓例299、304は天窓例300、305は天窓例301、306は天窓例302、307は天窓例303、308は天窓例304、309は天窓例305、310は天窓例306、311は天窓例307、312は天窓例308、313は天窓例309、314は天窓例310、315は天窓例311、316は天窓例312、317は天窓例313、318は天窓例314、319は天窓例315、320は天窓例316、321は天窓例317、322は天窓例318、323は天窓例319、324は天窓例320、325は天窓例321、326は天窓例322、327は天窓例323、328は天窓例324、329は天窓例325、330は天窓例326、331は天窓例327、332は天窓例328、333は天窓例329、334は天窓例330、335は天窓例331、336は天窓例332、337は天窓例333、338は天窓例334、339は天窓例335、340は天窓例336、341は天窓例337、342は天窓例338、343は天窓例339、344は天窓例340、345は天窓例341、346は天窓例342、347は天窓例343、348は天窓例344、349は天窓例345、350は天窓例346、351は天窓例347、352は天窓例348、353は天窓例349、354は天窓例350、355は天窓例351、356は天窓例352、357は天窓例353、358は天窓例354、359は天窓例355、360は天窓例356、361は天窓例357、362は天窓例358、363は天窓例359、364は天窓例360、365は天窓例361、366は天窓例362、367は天窓例363、368は天窓例364、369は天窓例365、370は天窓例366、371は天窓例367、372は天窓例368、373は天窓例369、374は天窓例370、375は天窓例371、376は天窓例372、377は天窓例373、378は天窓例374、379は天窓例375、380は天窓例376、381は天窓例377、382は天窓例378、383は天窓例379、384は天窓例380、385は天窓例381、386は天窓例382、387は天窓例383、388は天窓例384、389は天窓例385、390は天窓例386、391は天窓例387、392は天窓例388、393は天窓例389、394は天窓例390、395は天窓例391、396は天窓例392、397は天窓例393、398は天窓例394、399は天窓例395、400は天窓例396、401は天窓例397、402は天窓例398、403は天窓例399、404は天窓例400、405は天窓例401、406は天窓例402、407は天窓例403、408は天窓例404、409は天窓例405、410は天窓例406、411は天窓例407、412は天窓例408、413は天窓例409、414は天窓例410、415は天窓例411、416は天窓例412、417は天窓例413、418は天窓例414、419は天窓例415、420は天窓例416、421は天窓例417、422は天窓例418、423は天窓例419、424は天窓例420、425は天窓例421、426は天窓例422、427は天窓例423、428は天窓例424、429は天窓例425、430は天窓例426、431は天窓例427、432は天窓例428、433は天窓例429、434は天窓例430、435は天窓例431、436は天窓例432、437は天窓例433、438は天窓例434、439は天窓例435、440は天窓例436、441は天窓例437、442は天窓例438、443は天窓例439、444は天窓例440、445は天窓例441、446は天窓例442、447は天窓例443、448は天窓例444、449は天窓例445、450は天窓例446、451は天窓例447、452は天窓例448、453は天窓例449、454は天窓例450、455は天窓例451、456は天窓例452、457は天窓例453、458は天窓例454、459は天窓例455、460は天窓例456、461は天窓例457、462は天窓例458、463は天窓例459、464は天窓例460、465は天窓例461、466は天窓例462、467は天窓例463、468は天窓例464、469は天窓例465、470は天窓例466、471は天窓例467、472は天窓例468、473は天窓例469、474は天窓例470、475は天窓例471、476は天窓例472、477は天窓例473、478は天窓例474、479は天窓例475、480は天窓例476、481は天窓例477、482は天窓例478、483は天窓例479、484は天窓例480、485は天窓例481、486は天窓例482、487は天窓例483、488は天窓例484、489は天窓例485、490は天窓例486、491は天窓例487、492は天窓例488、493は天窓例489、494は天窓例490、495は天窓例491、496は天窓例492、497は天窓例493、498は天窓例494、499は天窓例495、500は天窓例496、501は天窓例497、502は天窓例498、503は天窓例499、504は天窓例500、505は天窓例501、506は天窓例502、507は天窓例503、508は天窓例504、509は天窓例505、510は天窓例506、511は天窓例507、512は天窓例508、513は天窓例509、514は天窓例510、515は天窓例511、516は天窓例512、517は天窓例513、518は天窓例514、519は天窓例515、520は天窓例516、521は天窓例517、522は天窓例518、523は天窓例519、524は天窓例520、525は天窓例521、526は天窓例522、527は天窓例523、528は天窓例524、529は天窓例525、530は天窓例526、531は天窓例527、532は天窓例528、533は天窓例529、534は天窓例530、535は天窓例531、536は天窓例532、537は天窓例533、538は天窓例534、539は天窓例535、540は天窓例536、541は天窓例537、542は天窓例538、543は天窓例539、544は天窓例540、545は天窓例541、546は天窓例542、547は天窓例543、548は天窓例544、549は天窓例545、550は天窓例546、551は天窓例547、552は天窓例548、553は天窓例549、554は天窓例550、555は天窓例551、556は天窓例552、557は天窓例553、558は天窓例554、559は天窓例555、560は天窓例556、561は天窓例557、562は天窓例558、563は天窓例559、564は天窓例560、565は天窓例561、566は天窓例562、567は天窓

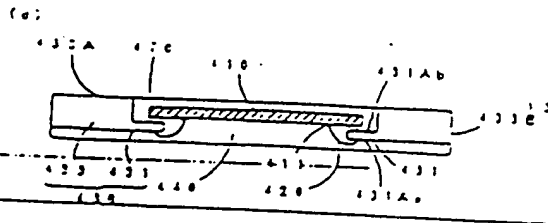
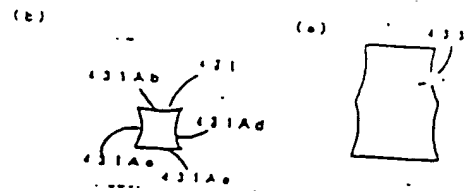
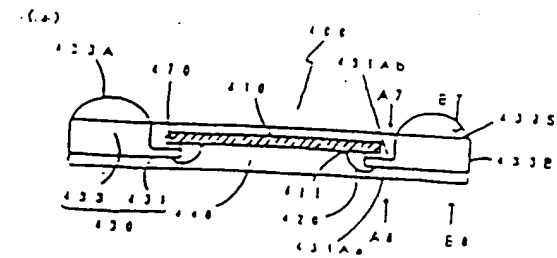
(10025) において、系図例4の第11止至第22止を削げ、図7(a)に系図例4の第11止至第22止の断面面であり、図7(b)に図7(a)のA7-A8におけるインターリード面の断面面であり、図6(c)に図6(a)の67-68における第21段の断面面であり、系図例4の第23止至第24止の断面面1とは同じとなる。図6を基にした、図7中、400は第22段、410は第23段、411はバンド、430は

190
 260
 270
 350
 470
 1110
 1120A, 1120B
 1130
 1140
 1150
 1160
 1170
 1180
 1320B, 1320C, 1320D
 1321B, 1321C, 1321D
 1331B, 1331C, 1331D
 1331A

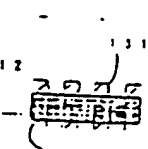
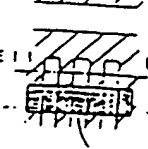
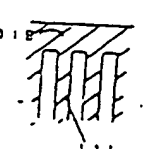
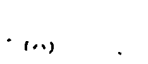
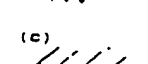
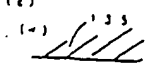
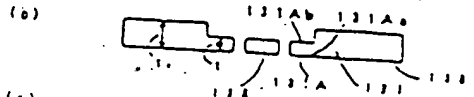
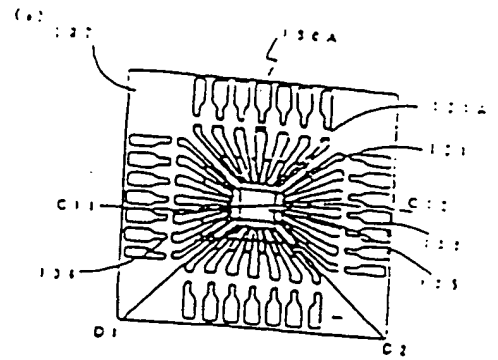
ードフレイムニ面
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 1410
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 1440
 シターリード
 1510
 ードフレイム
 1511
 イパッド
 1512
 シターリード
 1512A
 シターリード先頭部
 1513
 フターリード
 1514
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 部品 (パッド)
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 止角部



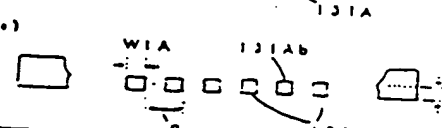
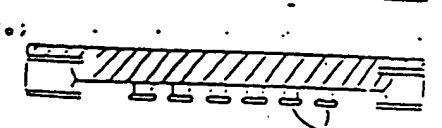
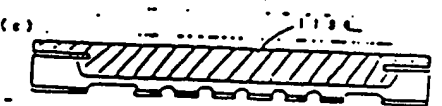
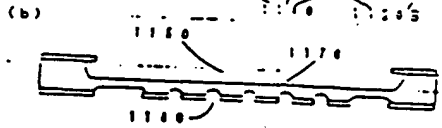
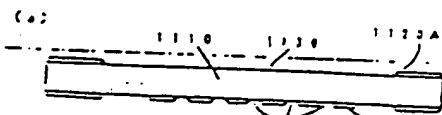
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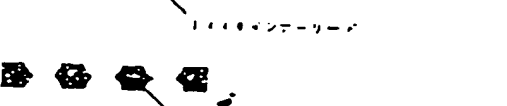
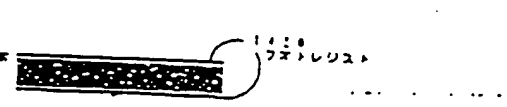
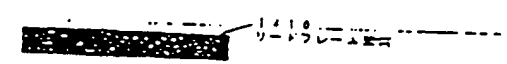
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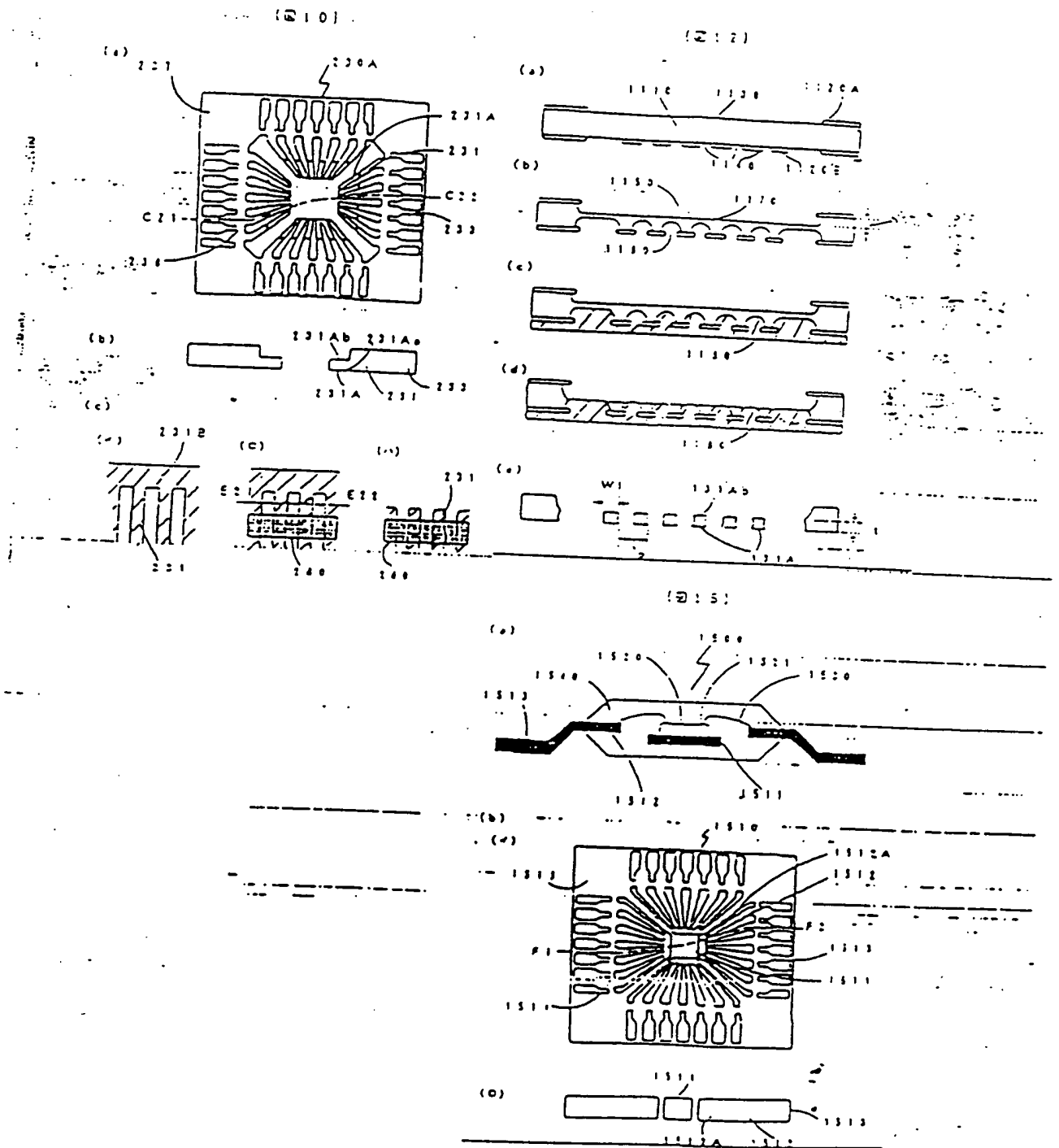


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Japanese Patent Laid-Open Publication No. Heisei 9-8205

[TITLE OF THE INVENTION]

RESIN-ENCAPSULATED SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE

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[CLAIMS]

1. A resin-encapsulated semiconductor device using
a lead frame which is shaped in accordance with a two-step
etching process to a body wherein a thickness of inner
10 leads is less than that of the lead frame blank,
comprising:

inner leads having the thickness less than that of the
lead frame blank; and

15 terminal columns integrally connected to the inner
leads and having the same thickness with the lead frame
blank, the terminal columns possessing a column-shaped
configuration which is adapted to be electrically connected
to an external circuit, the terminal columns being disposed
outside of the inner leads in a manner such that they are
20 coupled to the inner leads in a direction orthogonal to the
thickness-wise direction thereof, the terminal columns
having terminal portions arranged on top ends thereof, the
terminal portions being made of solders, etc. and exposed
to the outside beyond a resin encapsulate, each inner lead
25 possessing a rectangular cross-section and having four

surfaces including a first surface, a second surface, a
third surface and a fourth surface, the first surface being
flushed with one surface of a remaining portion of the
inner lead having the same thickness with the lead frame
blank while being opposed to the second surface, and each
5 of the third and fourth surfaces having a concave shape
depressed toward the inside of the inner lead.

2. A resin-encapsulated semiconductor device using
10 a lead frame which is shaped in accordance with a two-step
etching process to a body wherein a thickness of inner
leads is less than that of the lead frame blank,
comprising:

inner leads having the thickness less than that of the
15 lead frame blank; and

terminal columns integrally connected to the inner
leads and having the same thickness with the lead frame
blank, the terminal columns possessing a column-shaped
configuration which is adapted to be electrically connected
20 to an external circuit, the terminal columns being disposed
outside of the inner leads in a manner such that they are
coupled to the inner leads in a direction orthogonal to the
thickness-wise direction thereof, portions of top ends of
the terminal columns being exposed to the outside beyond a
25 resin encapsulate, each inner lead possessing a rectangular

cross-section and having four surfaces including a first surface, a second surface, a third surface and a fourth surface, the first surface being flushed with one surface of a remaining portion of the inner lead having the same thickness with the lead frame blank while being opposed to the second surface, and each of the third and fourth surfaces having a concave shape depressed toward the inside of the inner lead.

3. The resin-encapsulated semiconductor device as claimed in claims 1 or 2, wherein a semiconductor chip is received inward of the inner leads, and electrodes of the semiconductor chip are electrically connected to the inner leads through wires, respectively.

4. The resin-encapsulated semiconductor device as claimed in claim 3, wherein the lead frame has a die pad, and the semiconductor chip is mounted onto the die pad.

5. The resin-encapsulated semiconductor device as claimed in claim 3, wherein the lead frame does not have a die pad, and the semiconductor chip is fastened to the inner leads using a reinforcing fastener tape.

6. The resin-encapsulated semiconductor device as

claimed in claims 1 or 2, wherein the semiconductor chip is fastened by means of insulating adhesive to the second surfaces of the inner leads on one surface thereof on which the electrodes are located, and the electrodes of the semiconductor chip are electrically connected to the first surfaces of the inner leads through wires, respectively.

7. The resin-encapsulated semiconductor device as claimed in claims 1 or 2, wherein the semiconductor chip is fastened to the second surfaces of the inner leads by bumps thereby to be electrically connected to the inner leads.

[DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION]

[FIELD OF THE INVENTION]

The present invention relates to a resin-encapsulated semiconductor device capable of meeting the requirement for an increase in the number of terminals and resolving problems which are caused in association with position shift and coplanarity of an outer lead.

[DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIOR ART]

FIG. 15(a) shows the configuration of a generally known resin-encapsulated semiconductor device (a plastic lead frame package). The shown resin-encapsulated semiconductor device includes a die pad 1511 having a

semiconductor chip 1520 mounted thereon, outer leads 1513
to be electrically connected to the associated circuits,
inner leads 1512 formed integrally with the outer leads
1513, bonding wires 1530 for electrically connecting the
5 tips of the inner leads 1512 to the bonding pad 1521 of the
semiconductor chip 1520, and a resin 1540 encapsulating the
semiconductor chip 1520 to protect the semiconductor chip
1520 from external stresses and contaminants. This resin-
encapsulated semiconductor device, after mounting the
10 semiconductor chip 1520 on the bonding pad 1521, is
manufactured by encapsulating the semiconductor chip 1520
with the resin. In this resin-encapsulated semiconductor
device, the number of the inner leads 1512 is equal to that
of the bonding pads 1521 of the semiconductor chip 1520.
15 And, FIG. 15(b) shows the configuration of a monolayer lead
frame used as an assembly member of the resin-encapsulated
semiconductor device shown in FIG. 15a. Such a lead frame
includes the bonding pad 1511 for mounting the
semiconductor chip, the inner leads 1512 to be electrically
20 connected to the semiconductor chip, the outer lead 1513
which is integral with the inner leads 1512 and is to be
electrically connected to the associated circuits. This
also includes dam bars 1514 serving as a dam when
encapsulating the semiconductor chip with the resin, and a
25 frame 1515 serving to support the entire lead frame 1510.

Such a lead frame is formed from a highly conductive metal such as a cobalt, 42 alloy (a 42% Ni-Fe alloy), copper-based alloy by a pressing working process or an etching process. FIG. 15(b)(D) is a cross-sectional view taken along the line F1-F2 of FIG. 15(b)(1).

Recently, there has been growing demand for the miniaturization and reduction in thickness of resin-encapsulated semiconductor device employing lead frames like the lead frame (plastic lead frame package) and the increase of the number of terminals of resin-encapsulated semiconductor package as electronic apparatuses are miniaturized progressively and the degree of the integration of semiconductor device increase progressively. Thus, recent resin-encapsulated semiconductor package, particularly quad plate package (QFPs) and thin quad flat packages (TQFPs) have each a greatly increased number of pins.

Lead frames having inner leads arranged at small pitches among lead frames for semiconductor packages are fabricated by a photolithographic etching process, while lead frames having inner leads arranged at comparatively large pitches among lead frames for semiconductor packages are fabricated by press working. However, lead frames having a large number of fine inner leads to be used for forming semiconductor packages having a large number of

Pins are fabricated by subjecting a blank of a thickness on the order of 0.25 mm to an etching process, not a press working.

5 The etching process for forming a lead frame having fine inner leads will be described hereinafter with reference to FIG. 14. First, a copper alloy or 42 alloy thin sheet of a thickness on the order of 0.25 mm (a lead frame blank 1410) is cleaned perfectly (FIG. 14(a)). Then, a photoresist, such as a water-soluble casein photoresist containing potassium dichromate as a sensitive agent, is spread in photoresist films 1420 over the major surfaces of the thin film as shown in FIG. 14(b).

10 Then, the photoresist films are exposed, through a mask of a predetermined pattern, to light emitted by a high-pressure mercury lamp, and the thin sheet is immersed in a developer for development to form a patterned photoresist film 1430 as shown in FIG. 14(c). Then, the thin sheet is subjected, when need be, to a hardening process, a washing process and such, and then an etchant containing ferric chloride as a principal component is sprayed against the thin sheet 1410 to etch through portions of the thin sheet 1410 not coated with the patterned photoresist films 1420 so that inner leads of predetermined sizes and shapes are formed as shown in FIG. 14(d).

15
20
25

Then, the patterned resist films are removed, the patterned thin sheet 1410 is washed to complete a lead frame having the inner leads of desired shapes as shown in FIG. 14(e). Predetermined areas of the lead frame thus formed by the etching process are silver-plated. After being washed and dried, an adhesive polyimide tape is stuck to the inner leads for fixation, predetermined tab bars are bent, when need be, and the die pad depressed. In the etching process, the etchant etches the thin sheet in both the direction of the thickness and directions perpendicular to the thickness, which limits the miniaturization of inner lead pitches of lead frames. Since the thin sheet is etched from both the major surfaces as shown in FIG. 14 during the etching process, it is said, when the lead frame has a line-and-space shape, that the smallest possible intervals between the lines are in the range of 50 to 100% of the thickness of the thin sheet. From the viewpoint of forming the outer lead having a sufficient strength, generally, the thickness of the thin sheet must be about 0.125 mm or above. Furthermore, the width of the inner leads must be in the range of 70 to 80 μ m for successful wire bonding. When the etching process as illustrated in FIG. 14 is employed in fabricating a lead frame, a thin sheet of a small thickness in the range of 0.125 to 0.15 mm is used and inner leads are formed by etching so that the

fine tips thereof are arranged at a pitch of about 0.1 mm.

However, recent miniature resin-encapsulated semiconductor package requires inner leads arranged
5 pitches in the range of 0.13 to 0.15 mm, far smaller than 0.165 mm. When a lead frame is fabricated by processing thin sheet of a reduced thickness, the strength of the
outer leads of such a lead frame is not large enough to
withstand external forces that may be applied thereto in
10 the subsequent processes including an assembling process and a chip mounting process. Accordingly, there is a limit to the reduction of the thickness of the thin sheet to enable the fabrication of a minute lead frame having fine
leads arranged at very small pitches by etching.

15 An etching method previously proposed to overcome such difficulties subjects a thin sheet to an etching process to form a lead frame after reducing the thickness of portions of the thin sheet corresponding to the inner
leads of the lead frame by half etching or pressing to form
20 the fine inner leads by etching without reducing the strength of the outer leads. However, problems arise in accuracy in the subsequent processes when the lead frame is formed by etching after reducing the thickness of the
portions corresponding to the inner leads by pressing; for
25 example, the smoothness of the surface of the plated areas

is unsatisfactory, the inner leads cannot be formed in a flatness and a dimensional accuracy required to clamp the lead frame accurately for bonding and molding, and a platemaking process must be repeated twice making the lead fabricating process intricate. It is also necessary to repeat a platemaking process twice when the thickness of the portions of the thin sheet corresponding to the inner leads is reduced by half etching before subjecting the thin sheet to an etching process for forming the lead frame, which also makes the lead frame fabricating process intricate. Thus, this previously proposed etching method has not yet been applied to practical lead frame fabricating processes.

(SUBJECT MATTERS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION)

On the other hand, because a pitch among inner leads is made narrow as the number of terminals is increased, it is considered important to know whether a problem is caused or not in association with position shift or coplanarity of an outer lead when implementing a chip mounting process. Accordingly, the present invention has been made in an effort to solve the problems occurring in the related art, and an object of the present invention is to provide a resin-encapsulated semiconductor device capable of meeting the requirement for an increase in the number of terminals

and resolving problems which are caused in association with position shift and coplanarity of an outer lead.

[MEANS FOR SOLVING THE SUBJECT MATTERS]

5 According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a resin-encapsulated semiconductor device using a lead frame which is shaped in accordance with a two-step etching process to a body wherein a thickness of inner leads is less than that of the lead frame blank, comprising: inner leads having the thickness less than
10 of the lead frame blank; and terminal columns electrically connected to the inner leads and having the same thickness as with the lead frame blank, the terminal columns possessing a column-shaped configuration which is adapted to be
15 electrically connected to an external circuit, the terminal columns being disposed outside of the inner leads in a manner such that they are coupled to the inner leads in a direction orthogonal to the thickness-wise direction thereof, the terminal columns having terminal portions
20 arranged on top ends thereof, the terminal portions being made of solders, etc. and exposed to the outside beyond the resin encapsulate, outer surfaces of the terminal columns also being exposed to the outside beyond the resin encapsulate, each inner lead possessing a rectangular cross-section and having four surfaces including a
25

surface, a second surface, a third surface and a fourth surface, the first surface being flushed with one surface of a remaining portion of the inner lead having the same thickness with the lead frame blank while being opposed to the second surface, and each of the third and fourth surfaces having a concave shape depressed toward the first surface of the inner lead.

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a resin-encapsulated semiconductor device using a lead frame which is shaped in accordance with a two-step etching process to a body wherein a thickness of inner leads is less than that of the lead frame blank comprising: inner leads having the thickness less than that of the lead frame blank; and terminal columns integrally connected to the inner leads and having the same thickness with the lead frame blank, the terminal columns possessing a column-shaped configuration which is adapted to be electrically connected to an external circuit, the terminal columns being disposed outside of the inner leads in a manner such that they are coupled to the inner leads in a direction orthogonal to the thickness-wise direction thereof, portions of top ends of the terminal columns being exposed to the outside beyond a resin encapsulate, outer surfaces of the terminal columns also being exposed to the outside beyond the resin encapsulate, each inner lead

possessing a rectangular cross-section and having four
surfaces including a first surface, a second surface, a
third surface and a fourth surface, the first surface being
flushed with one surface of a remaining portion of the
5 inner lead having the same thickness with the lead frame
blank while being opposed to the second surface, and each
of the third and fourth surfaces having a concave shape
depressed toward the inside of the inner lead.

According to another aspect of the present invention,
10 a semiconductor chip is received inward of the inner leads,
and electrodes (pads) of the semiconductor chip are
electrically connected to the inner leads through wires,
respectively. According to another aspect of the present
invention, the lead frame has a die pad, and the
15 semiconductor chip is mounted onto the die pad. According
to another aspect of the present invention, the lead frame
does not have a die pad, and the semiconductor chip is
fastened to the inner leads using a reinforcing fastener
tape. According to still another aspect of the present
20 invention, the semiconductor chip is fastened by means of
insulating adhesive to the second surfaces of the inner
leads on one surface thereof on which the electrodes are
located, and the electrodes of the semiconductor chip are
electrically connected to the first surfaces of the inner
25 leads through wires, respectively. According to yet still

another aspect of the present invention, the semiconductor chip is fastened to the second surfaces of the inner leads by bumps thereby to be electrically connected to the inner leads. In the above descriptions, in the case that the terminal columns have terminal portions which are arranged on top ends of the terminal columns, with the terminal portions made of solders, etc. and exposed to the outside beyond the resin encapsulate, while it is the norm that the terminal portions comprising the solders, etc. are exposed to the outside beyond the resin encapsulate, it is not necessarily required for the terminal portions to be projected beyond the resin encapsulate. Moreover, while it is possible to use the outside surfaces of the terminal columns while they are not encapsulated by the resin encapsulate and they are exposed to the outside, the outside surfaces of the terminal columns which are not encapsulated by the resin encapsulate, can be covered by a protective frame using adhesive, etc.

20 [WORKING FUNCTIONS]

The resin-encapsulated semiconductor device in accordance with the present invention can meet a demand for an increase in the number of terminals. At the same time, in the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device, because the forming process of the outer leads as in the case of using

a mono-layered lead frame shown in FIG. 13(b) is not required, it is possible to provide a semiconductor device in which no problems are caused in association with position shift and coplanarity of the outer leads. More particularly, the use of a multi-pinned lead frame shaped in a manner that inner leads have a thickness less than that of the lead frame blank by a two-step etching process, that is, the inner leads are arranged at a fine pitch, can meet a demand for an increase in the pin number of the semiconductor device. Furthermore, by using the lead frame which is fabricated by a two-step etching process as will be described later with reference to FIG. 1, the second surface of each inner lead has coplanarity, and is excellent in wire-bonding property. In addition, since the first surface of the inner lead is also a flat surface and the third and fourth surfaces are depressed toward the inside of the inner lead, the inner leads are stable and coplanarity width upon wire bonding process can be enlarged.

[EMBODIMENTS]

Embodiments of the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device in accordance with the present invention will now be described with reference to the attached drawings. First, a resin-encapsulated semiconductor device in accordance

With a first embodiment of the present invention described hereinafter with reference to FIGS. 1 and 2, FIG. 1(a) is a cross-sectional view of the encapsulated semiconductor device according to the embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 1(b) is a sectional view of an inner lead taken along the line of FIG. 1(a), and FIG. 1(c) is a cross-sectional view of a terminal column taken along the line B1-B2 of FIG. 1(a). Moreover, FIG. 2(a) is a perspective view of the encapsulated semiconductor device according to the embodiment of the present invention, FIG. 2(b) is a top view of the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device of FIG. 2(a), and FIG. 2(c) is a bottom view of the encapsulated semiconductor device of FIG. 2(a). In FIGS. 1 and 2, a drawing reference numeral 100 represents an encapsulated semiconductor device, 110 a semiconductor chip, 111 electrodes (pads), 120 wires, 130 a lead frame, 131 inner leads, 131Aa a first surface, 131Ab a second surface, 131Ac a third surface, 131Ad a fourth surface, 132A terminal columns, 133A terminal portions, 133B side surfaces, 133S a top surface, 135 a die pad, and 140 a resin encapsulate.

In the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device according to the first embodiment, as shown in FIG. 1, the semiconductor chip 110 is placed inward of the

leads 131. As can be readily seen from FIG. 1(a), the semiconductor chip 110 is mounted on the die pad 131 at the surface thereof which is opposed to the other surface thereof where the electrodes pads 111 of the semiconductor chip 110 are arranged. Each electrode pad 111 is electrically connected to the second surface 131a of the inner lead 131 through the wire 120. The electrical connection between the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device 100 of this embodiment and an external circuit is achieved by mounting the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device 100 via the terminal portions 133A each being made of a semi-spherical solder, on a printed circuit substrate, with the terminal portions 133A located on the top surfaces 133S of the terminal columns 133, respectively. In the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device of the first embodiment of the present invention, it is not necessarily required to provide a protective frame 190, and instead, a structure, as shown in FIG. 1(d), in which no protective frame is used can be adopted.

The lead frame 130 used in the semiconductor device 100 according to the first embodiment is made of a 42% nickel-iron alloy. Therefore, the lead frame 130A which has a contour as shown in FIG. 9(a) and is shaped by an etching process, is used as the lead frame 130. The lead frame 130 has inner leads 131 which are shaped to have a

thickness less than that of the terminal columns 133 or
other portions. Dam bars 136 serve as a dam when
encapsulating the semiconductor chip 110 with a resin.
Moreover, although the lead frame 130A which is processed
by etching to have the contour as shown in FIG. 9A is
used in this embodiment, the lead frame is not limited to
such a contour because portions except the inner leads 131
and the terminal columns 133 are not necessary. The inner
leads 131 have a thickness of 40 μ m whereas the portions
of the lead frame 130 other than the inner leads 131 have a
thickness of 0.15 mm which corresponds to the thickness of
the lead frame blank. The other portions of the lead frame
130 except the inner leads 131 may not have the thickness
of 0.15 mm, but have a thickness of 0.125 mm-0.50 mm which
is thinner. The tips of the inner leads 131 have a small
pitch of 0.12 mm so as to achieve an increase in the number
of terminals for semiconductor devices. The second face
131Ab of the inner lead 131 has a substantially flat
profile so as to allow an easy wire bonding thereon. Also,
as shown in FIG. 1(b), because the third and fourth faces
131Ac and 131Ad have a concave shape which is depressed
toward the inside of the associated inner lead, a high
strength can be obtained even though the second face (wire
bonding surface) 131Ab is narrowed.

In the present embodiment, since twisting does not

occur in the inner leads 131 irrespective of whether the
inner leads 131 is long or not. The inner leads having the
contour, as shown in FIG. 9(a), in which the tips of the
inner leads 131 are separated one from another, are
5 prepared by the etching process, and the inner leads are
resin-encapsulated after mounting the semiconductor chip
thereon as will be described later. However, where the
inner leads 131 are long in their length and have a
tendency for the generation of twisting therein, it is
10 impossible to fabricate the lead frame by etching to have
the contour as shown in FIG. 9(a). Therefore, after
etching the lead frame in a state where the tips of the
inner leads are fixed to the connecting portion 131B as
shown in FIG. 9(c)(1), the inner leads 131 are fixed with
15 the reinforcing tape 160 as shown in FIG. 9(c)(D). Then,
the connecting portions 131B which are not necessary in the
fabrication of the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device
are removed by a press as shown in FIG. 9(c)(A), and a
semiconductor device is then mounted on the lead frame.

20 Hereinafter, a method for the fabrication of the
resin-encapsulated semiconductor device will now be
described with reference to FIG. 8. First, the lead frame
130A, as shown in FIG. 9(a), which is shaped by the etching
process as will be described later, is prepared such that
25 the second surfaces 131Ab of the inner leads 131 are

directed upward (FIG. 8(a)).

Then, the semiconductor chip 110 is mounted onto the die pad 135 such that the surfaces of the semiconductor chip 110 on which the electrodes 111 are arranged, are
5 directed upward (FIG. 8(b)).

Next, after the semiconductor chip 110 is fastened onto the die pad 135, the electrodes 111 of the semiconductor chip 110 and the second surfaces 131Ab of the inner leads 131 are bonded with each other using wires 120
10 (FIG. 8(c)).

Subsequently, encapsulation is carried out with the conventional resin encapsulate 140. Thereafter, unnecessary portions of the lead frame 130 which are protruded from the resin encapsulate 140 are cut by a press
15 to form terminal columns 133 and also the side surfaces 133B of the terminal columns 133 (FIG. 8(d)).

Then, the dam bars 136, the frame portions 137, etc. of the lead frame 130A as shown in FIG. 9 are removed. Next, the terminal portions 133A each made of the semi-
20 spherical solder are arranged on the outer surface of each terminal column 133 to fabricate a resin-encapsulated semiconductor device (FIG. 8(e)).

Thereafter, the protective frame 180 is arranged by means of adhesive around an entire outer surface of the
25 resultant structure in such a manner that the side surfaces

of the terminal columns 133 are covered thereby (FIG. 6(f)). At this time, the protective frame 180 functions to reinforce the semiconductor device. In other words, the protective frame 180 serves to prevent moisture from leaking into a gap between the resin encapsulate and the terminal columns due to the fact that the side surfaces of the terminal columns are exposed to the outside, whereby a crack is not formed in the semiconductor device and the breakage of the semiconductor device is avoided. However, persons skilled in the art will readily appreciate that it is not necessarily required to provide the protective frame 180. Also, when such an encapsulating process by the resin is carried out using a desired mold, the encapsulating process is implemented in a state wherein the outer side surfaces of the terminal columns of the lead frame are somewhat protruded out of the resin encapsulate.

A method for etching the lead frame of the first embodiment will now be described in conjunction with the attached drawings. FIG. 11 is of cross-sectional views respectively illustrating sequential steps of the etching process for the lead frame of the first embodiment. In particular, the cross-sectional views of FIG. 1 correspond to a cross section taken along the line D1-D2 of FIG. 9(a). In FIG. 11, the reference numeral 1110 denotes a lead frame blank, 1120A and 1120B resist patterns, 1130 first opening,

1140 second openings, 1150 first concave portions, 1160 second concave portions, 1170 flat surfaces, and 1180 an etch-resistant layer. First, a water-soluble casein resist using potassium dichromate as a sensitive agent is coated
5 over both surfaces of the lead frame blank 1110 made of a 42% nickel-iron alloy and having a thickness of about 0.15 mm. Using desired pattern plates, the resist films are patterned to form resist patterns 1120A and 1120B having first opening 1130 and second openings 1140, respectively
10 (FIG. 11(a)).

The first opening 1130 is adapted to etch the lead frame blank 1110 to have a flat etched bottom surface to a thickness smaller than that of the lead frame blank 1110 in a subsequent process. The second openings 1140 are adapted
15 to form desired shapes of tips of inner leads. Although the first opening 1130 includes at least an area forming the tips of the inner leads 1110, a topology generated by partially thinned portion by etching in a subsequent process can cause hindrance in a taping process or a
20 clamping process for fixing the lead frame. Thus, an area to be etched needs to be large without being limited to fine portions of the tips of the inner leads. Thereafter, both surfaces of the lead frame blank 1110 formed with the resist patterns are etched using a 48 Be' ferric chloride
25 solution of a temperature of 57°C at a spray pressure of

2.5 kg/cm². The etching process is terminated at the point of time when first recesses 1150 etched to have a flat etched bottom surface have a depth h corresponding to $1/3$ of the thickness of the lead frame blank (FIG. 11a).

5 Although both surfaces of the lead frame blank 1110 are simultaneously etched in the primary etching process, it is not necessary to simultaneously etch both surfaces of the lead frame blank 1110. The reason why both surfaces of the lead frame blank 1110 are simultaneously etched, as in
10 this embodiment, is to reduce the etching time taken in a secondary etching process as will be described later. The total time taken for the primary and secondary etching processes is less than that taken in the case of etching of only one surface of the lead frame blank on which the
15 resist pattern 1120B is formed. Subsequently, the surface provided with the first recesses 1150 respectively etched at the first opening 1130 is entirely coated with an etch-resistant hot-melt wax (acidic wax type MR-WB6, The Inctec Inc.) by a die coater to form an etch-resistant
20 layer 1180 so as to fill up the first recesses 1150 and to cover the resist pattern 1120A (FIG. 11(c)).

It is not necessary to coat the etch-resistant layer 1180 over the entire portion of the surface provided with the resist pattern 1120A. However, it is preferred that
25 the etch-resistant layer 1180 be coated over the entire

portion of the surface formed with the first recesses
and first opening 1130, as shown in FIG. 11(c), because
it is difficult to coat the etch-resistant layer 1180 on
the surface portion including the first recesses.
5 Although the etch-resistant layer 1180 wax employed in
this embodiment is an alkali-soluble wax, any suitable
material resistant to the etching action of the etchant solution
remaining somewhat soft during etching may be used.
for forming the etch-resistant layer 1180 is not limited
10 to the above-mentioned wax, but may be a wax of a UV-cure
type. Since each first recess 1150 etched by the primary
etching process at the surface formed with the pattern
is adapted to form a desired shape of the inner lead track,
filled up with the etch-resistant layer 1180, it is
15 further etched in the following secondary etching process.
The etch-resistant layer 1180 also enhances the mechanical
strength of the lead frame blank for the second etching
process, thereby enabling the second etching process to be
conducted while keeping a high accuracy. It is
20 possible to enable a second etchant solution to be sprayed
at an increased spraying pressure, for example, 2.5 kg/cm²
or above, in the secondary etching process. The increased
spraying pressure promotes the progress of etching in the
direction of the thickness of the lead frame blank in
25 the secondary etching process. Then, the lead frame blank

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surfaces 131Aa of the tips of the inner leads as shown in
FIG. 1, are flushed with one surfaces of remaining portions
of the inner leads having the same thickness with the lead
frame while being opposed to the second surfaces 131Ab, and
the third and fourth surfaces are formed to have a concave
shape which is depressed toward the inside of the inner
leads. Where a semiconductor chip is mounted on the second
surfaces 131Ab of the inner leads by means of bumps for an
electrical connection therebetween, as in a semiconductor
device according to a third embodiment as will be described
hereinafter, an increased tolerance for the connection by
bumps is obtained when the second surface 131Ab has a
concave shape depressed toward the inside of the inner
lead. To this end, an etching method shown in FIG. 12 is
adopted in this case. The etching method shown in FIG. 12
is the same as that of FIG. 11 in association with its
primary etching process. After completion of the primary
etching process, the etching method is conducted in a
manner different from that of the etching method of FIG. 11
in that the second etching process is conducted at the side
of the first recesses 1150 after filling up the second
recesses 1160 by the etch-resist layer 1180, thereby
completely perforating the second recesses 1160. At this
time, by implementing the primary etching process, etching
at the side of the second openings 1140 is performed in a

sufficient manner. The cross section of each inner lead, including its tip, formed in accordance with the etching method of FIG. 12, has a concave shape depressed toward the inside of the inner lead at the second surface 131Ab, as shown in FIG. 6(b).

The etching method in which the etching process is conducted at two separate steps, respectively, as in that of FIGs. 11 and 12, is generally called a "two-step etching method". This etching method is advantageous in that a desired fineness can be obtained. The etching method used to fabricate the lead frame 130A of the first embodiment shown in FIG. 9 involves the two-step etching method and the method for forming a desired shape of each lead frame portion while reducing the thickness of each pattern formed. In particular, the etching method makes it possible to achieve a desired fineness. In accordance with the method illustrated in FIGs. 11 and 12, the fineness of the tip of each inner lead 131A formed by this method is dependent on the shape of the second recesses 1160 and the thickness t of the inner lead tip which is finally obtained. For example, where the blank has a thickness t reduced to 50 μ m, the inner leads can have a fineness corresponding to a lead width W_1 of 100 μ m and a tip pitch p of 0.15 mm, as shown in FIG. 11(e). In the case of using a small blank thickness t of about 30 μ m and a lead

width W_1 of 70 μm , it is possible to form inner leads having a fineness corresponding to an inner lead pitch p of 0.12 μm . Of course, it may be possible to form inner leads having a further reduced tip pitch by adjusting the blank thickness t and the lead width W_1 . That is to say, an inner lead tip pitch p up to 0.08 μm , a blank thickness up to 25 μm , and a lead width W_1 up to 40 μm can be obtained.

In the case where twisting of the inner leads does not occur in the fabricating process, as in the case where the inner leads are short in their length, a lead frame illustrated in FIG. 9(a) can be directly obtained. However, where the inner leads are long in length as compared to those of the first embodiment, the inner leads have tendency for the generation of twisting. Thus, in this case, the lead frame is obtained by etching in a state where the tips of the inner leads are bound to each other by a connecting member 131B as shown in FIG. 9(c)(1). Then, the connecting member 131B which is not necessary for the fabrication of a semiconductor package is cut off by means of a press to obtain a lead frame shaped as shown in FIG. 9(a).

Moreover, as described above, where unnecessary portions in a structure shown in FIG. 9(c)(1) are cut to obtain the lead frame having the contour shown in FIG.

9(a), a reinforcing tape 160 is a polyimide tape is generally used, as shown in FIG. 9(c)(A). While the connecting member 131B is cut off by means of a press to obtain the contour shown in FIG. 9(c)(D), a semiconductor device is mounted on the lead frame still having the reinforcing tape attached thereon. Also, the mounted semiconductor device is encapsulated with a resin in a condition where the lead frame still has the tape. The line E11-E12 illustrates a cut portion.

The tip of the inner lead 131 of the lead frame used in the semiconductor device of this first embodiment has a cross-sectional shape as shown in FIG. 13(1)(a). The tip 131A has an etched flat surface (second surface) 131Ab which is substantially flat and therefore has a width W1 slightly greater than the width W2 of an opposite surface. The widths W1 and W2 (about 1000 μ m) are more than the width W at the central portion of the tips when viewed in the direction of the inner lead thickness. Thus, the tip of the inner lead has a cross-sectional shape having opposite wide surfaces. To this end, although either of the opposite surfaces of the tip 131A can be easily electrically connected to a semiconductor device (not shown) by a wire 120A or 120B, this embodiment illustrates the use of the etched flat surface for wire-bonding as shown in FIG. 13(D)(a). In FIG. 13, a reference numeral

131Ab depicts an etched flat surface, 131Aa a surface of a lead frame blank, and 121A and 121B, respectively, a plated portion. In the case of FIG. 13(D)(a), there has particularly excellent in wire-bonding property, because the etched flat surface does not have roughness. FIG. 13(A) shows that the tip 1331B of the inner lead of the lead frame fabricated according to the process illustrated in FIG. 14 is wire-bonded to a semiconductor device. In this case, however, both the opposite surfaces of the tip 1331B of the inner lead are flat, but have a width smaller than that in a direction of the inner lead thickness. In addition to this, as both the opposite surfaces of the tip 1331B is formed of surfaces of the lead frame blank, these surfaces have an inferior wire-bonding property as compared to that of the etched flat surface of this first embodiment. FIG. 13(B) shows that the inner lead tip 1331C or 1331D, obtained by thinning in its thickness by a means of a press (coining) and then by etching, is wire-bonded to a semiconductor device (not shown). In this case, however, a pressed surface of the inner lead tip is not flat as shown FIG. 13(B). Thus, the wire-bonding on either of the opposite surfaces as shown in FIG. 13(B)(a) or FIG. 13(B)(b) often results in an insufficient wire-bonding stability and a problematic quality. The drawing reference numeral 1331Ab represents a coining surface.

A modified example of the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device in accordance with the first embodiment of the present invention will be described hereinafter. FIGs. 3(a) through 3(e) are cross-sectional views of the modified example of the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device in accordance with the first embodiment of the present invention. The semiconductor device of the modified example as shown in FIG. 3(a), is different from that of the first embodiment in that a position of the die pad 135 is changed, that is, the die pad 135 is exposed to the outside. By the fact that the die pad 135 is exposed to the outside, the heat dissipation property is improved as compared to the first embodiment. Also, in the semiconductor device of the modified example as shown in FIG. 3(b), because the die pad 135 is exposed to the outside, the heat dissipation property is improved as compared to the first embodiment. Unlike the first embodiment or the modified example as shown in FIG. 3(a), in the present modified example as shown in FIG. 3(b), because a direction of the semiconductor device 110 is changed, the first surfaces of the lead frame are established as the wire bonding surfaces. The modified examples as shown in FIGs. 3(c), 3(d) and 3(e), illustrate semiconductor devices which are obtained by modifying the semiconductor devices of the first embodiment, the modified

example as shown in FIG. 3(a) and the modified example as shown in FIG. 3(b), wherein the semi-spherical solders are not used, and instead, the top surfaces of the terminal columns are directly used as the terminal portions, whereby an entire manufacturing procedure can be simplified.

Next, a resin-encapsulated semiconductor device in accordance with a second embodiment of the present invention will be described. FIG. 4(a) is a cross-sectional view of the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device in accordance with the second embodiment of the present invention, FIG. 4(b) is a cross-sectional view illustrating inner leads, taken along the line A3-A4 of FIG. 4(a), and FIG. 4(c) is a cross-sectional view illustrating a terminal column, taken along the line B3-B4 of FIG. 4(a). Because an outer appearance of the semiconductor device of the second embodiment is substantially the same as that of the first embodiment, it is not illustrated in the drawings. In FIG. 3, the drawing reference numeral 200 represents a semiconductor device, 210 a semiconductor chip, 211 electrodes (pads), 220 wires, 230 a lead frame, 231 inner leads, 231Ab a second surface, 231Ac a third surface, 231Ad a fourth surface, 233 terminal columns, 233A terminal portions, 233B side surfaces, 233S top surfaces, 240 a resin encapsulate, and 270 a reinforcing fastener tape. In the semiconductor device of

this second embodiment, the lead frame 230 does not have a die pad, the semiconductor chip 210 is fastened to the inner leads 231 by the reinforcing fastener tape 270, and the semiconductor chip 210 is electrically connected at its electrodes (pads) 211 to the second surfaces 231Ab of the inner leads 231 by wires 220. Also, in the case of this second embodiment, similarly to the first embodiment, the electrical connection between the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device 200 of this embodiment and an external circuit is achieved by mounting the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device 200 via the terminal portions 233A each being made of a semi-spherical solder, on a printed circuit substrate, with the terminal portions 233A located on the top surfaces 233S of the terminal columns 233, respectively.

In addition, the semiconductor device of this second embodiment does not have a die pad as shown in FIGs. 10(a) and 10(b). The manufacturing method of the semiconductor device of this embodiment using the lead frame 230A which is shaped by the etching process is substantially the same as that of the first embodiment except that, while in the case of the first embodiment, the wire bonding process and resin encapsulating process are performed in a state wherein the semiconductor chip is fastened to the inner leads, in the case of the second embodiment, the wire

bonding process and resin encapsulating process are performed in a state wherein the semiconductor chip 210 is fastened together with the inner leads 231 by the reinforcing fastener tape 270. Also, the cutting process for the unnecessary portions and the terminal portion forming process after resin encapsulating process are implemented in the same way as the first embodiment. The lead frame 230 as shown in FIG. 10(a) is obtained in the same manner by which the lead frame 130A as shown in FIG. 9(a) is obtained. In other words, by cutting the resultant structure obtained after etching the structure as shown in FIG. 10(c)(1), the contour as shown in FIG. 10(a) is obtained. At this time, the conventional reinforcing fastener tape 260 (the polyimide tape) as shown in FIG. 10(c)(2), which performs a reinforcing function is used.

FIG. 5(a) through 5(c) are cross-sectional views illustrating modified examples of the semiconductor device of the second embodiment. The semiconductor device as shown in FIG. 5(a) is different from the semiconductor device of the second embodiment, in that the surface of the semiconductor chip thereof which has the electrodes is directed downward. The modified examples as shown in FIGs. 5(b) and 5(c), illustrate semiconductor devices which are obtained by modifying the semiconductor devices of the second embodiment and the modified example as shown in FIG.

5(a), wherein the semi-spherical solders are not used, and instead, the top surfaces of the terminal columns are directly used as the terminal portions. In these examples, because a protective frame is not used and the side surfaces 333B of the terminal columns 333 are exposed to the outside, a checking operation by a test, etc. can be easily performed.

Hereinafter, a resin-encapsulated semiconductor device in accordance with a third embodiment of the present invention will be described. FIG. 6(a) is a cross-sectional view of the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device of the third embodiment, FIG. 6(b) is a cross-sectional view illustrating inner leads, taken along the line A5-A6 of FIG. 6(a), and FIG. 6(c) is a cross-sectional view illustrating a terminal column, taken along the line B5-B6 of FIG. 6(b). Because an outer appearance of the semiconductor device of the this third embodiment is substantially the same as that of the first embodiment, it is not illustrated in the drawings. In FIG. 6, the drawing reference numeral 300 represents a semiconductor device, 310 a semiconductor chip, 312 bumps, 330 a lead frame, 331 inner leads, 331Aa a first surface, 331Ab a second surface, 331Ac a third surface, 331Ad a fourth surface, 333 terminal columns, 333A terminal portions, 333B side surfaces, 333S top surfaces, 340 a resin encapsulate, and 350 a

reinforcing fastener tape. In the semiconductor device of
this third embodiment, the semiconductor chip 310 is
fastened to the second surfaces 331Ab of the inner leads
331 by the bumps 311 thereby to be electrically connected
5 to the second surfaces 331Ab. The lead frame 330 has a
contour as shown in FIGs. 10(a) and 10(b), which is formed
by the etching process of FIG. 11. As shown in FIG.
13(1)(b), both widths W1A and W2A (about 100 μ m) at top
and bottom ends of the inner leads 331 are larger than a
10 width WA at a center portion in a thickness-wise direction.
Due to the fact that the second surfaces 331Ab of the inner
leads 331 is depressed toward the inside of the inner leads
and the first surfaces 331Aa are flat, a desired fineness
can be obtained. Also, when the second surfaces 331Ab of
15 the inner leads 331 are electrically connected to the
semiconductor chip via bumps, easy connection can be
accomplished as shown in FIG. 13(D)(b). Further, in the
case of this third embodiment, as in the case of the first
and second embodiments, the electrical connection between
20 the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device 300 of this
embodiment and an external circuit is achieved by mounting
the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device 300 via the
terminal portions 333A each being made of a semi-spherical
solder, on a printed circuit substrate, with the terminal
25 portions 333A located on the top surfaces of the terminal

columns 333, respectively.

In addition, unlike the semiconductor device of the first embodiment, the semiconductor device of this third embodiment uses a lead frame which is shaped by the etching process as shown in FIG. 12. However, the manufacturing method of the semiconductor device of this embodiment is substantially the same as that of the first embodiment except that, while in the case of the first embodiment, the wire bonding process and resin encapsulating process are performed in a state wherein the semiconductor chip is fastened to the inner leads, in the case of this third embodiment, the wire bonding process and resin encapsulating process are performed in a state wherein the semiconductor chip 310 is fastened to the inner leads 331 via the bumps. Also, the cutting process for the unnecessary portions and the terminal portion forming process after resin encapsulating process are implemented in the same way as the first embodiment.

FIG. 6(d) is a cross-sectional view illustrating a modified example of the semiconductor device in accordance with the third embodiment of the present invention. In the modified example of the semiconductor device as shown in FIG. 6(d), the terminal portions each comprising the semi-spherical solder are not provided, and the top surfaces of the terminal columns are directly used as the terminal

portions. Because the protective frame is not used and the side surfaces 333B of the terminal columns 333 are exposed to the outside, a checking operation by a test, etc. can be easily performed.

5 Hereinafter, a resin-encapsulated semiconductor device in accordance with a fourth embodiment of the present invention will be described. FIG. 7(a) is a cross-sectional view of the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device of the fourth embodiment, FIG. 7(b) is a cross-sectional view illustrating inner leads, taken along the line A7-A8 of FIG. 7(a), and FIG. 7(c) is a cross-sectional view illustrating a terminal column, taken along the line 37-38 of FIG. 7(b). Because an outer appearance of the semiconductor device of the this fourth embodiment is substantially the same as that of the first embodiment, it is not illustrated in the drawings. In FIG. 7, the drawing reference numeral 400 represents a semiconductor device, 10 410 a semiconductor chip, 411 pads, 430 a lead frame, 431 inner leads, 431Aa a first surface, 431Ab a second surface, 431Ac a third surface, 431Ad a fourth surface, 433 terminal columns, 433A terminal portions, 433B side surfaces, 433S top surfaces, 440 a resin encapsulate, and 470 insulating adhesive. In the semiconductor device of this fourth embodiment, one surface of the semiconductor chip 410 on 20 which the pads 411 are disposed is fastened to the second 25

surfaces 431Ab of the inner leads 431 by the insul-
adhesive 470, and the pads 411 and the first surfaces
of the inner leads 431 are electrically connected with
other by wires 420. The semiconductor device of
5 fourth embodiment uses the same lead frame which is use
the third embodiment, which has the contour as shown
FIG. 10(a) and 10(b). Also, in the case of this fourth
embodiment, as in the case of the first and second
embodiments, the electrical connection between the res-
10 encapsulated semiconductor device 400 of this embodiment
and an external circuit is achieved by mounting the res-
encapsulated semiconductor device 400 via the terminal
portions 433A each being made of a semi-spherical solder
on a printed circuit substrate, with the terminal portion
15 433A located on the top surfaces of the terminal columns
433, respectively.

FIG. 7(d) is a cross-sectional view illustrating
modified example of the semiconductor device in accordance
with the fourth embodiment of the present invention. In
20 the modified example of the semiconductor device as shown
in FIG. 7(d), the terminal portions each comprising the
semi-spherical solder are not provided, and the top
surfaces of the terminal columns are directly used as the
terminal portions. Because the protective frame is not
25 used and the side surfaces 433B of the terminal columns 433

are exposed to the outside, a checking operation by a test, etc. can be easily performed.

(EFFECTS OF THE INVENTION)

5 The present invention provides a resin-encapsulated semiconductor device employing the above-mentioned lead frame, which is capable of meeting a demand for the increased terminal number. Furthermore, the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device in accordance with this invention does not require a process of cutting or bending
10 the dam bars as in the case of using a lead frame having outer leads as shown in FIG. 13(b). As a result of this, the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device does not have a problem in that the outer leads are bent, or a problem associated with coplanarity. In addition to these
15 advantages, the resin-encapsulated semiconductor device has a shortened interconnection length as compared to the QTP or the BGA, whereby the semiconductor device can be reduced in a parasitic capacity, and shortened in a transfer delay
20 time.

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